Pilgrimage cities under JNNURM

†*248. SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been formulated for the development of famous pilgrimage cities under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM);

(b) if so, the cities included under this scheme; and

(c) the comprehensive details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) was launched on 3-12-2005 to provide reforms linked central assistance to select 63 cities for development of infrastructure, improved service delivery including services to urban poor and improved urban governance. These cities broadly include the followign categories:

(i)	Mega Cities	: 7
(ii)	Million-plus cities	: 28
(iii)	Selected cities/Urban Agglomerations (UA) (State Capitals and other cities/UA of religious/historic and touristic importance).	: 28

A list of these 63 cities is given at Statement-I (*See* below).

Some of the cities and towns have pilgrimage significance as well.

Another scheme known as the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) was also launched simultaneously, which also aims at improvement in urban infrastructure, improved service delivery including services to urban poor and improved urban governance in all other towns and cities covered under sub-mission on Urban Infrastructure and Governance.

It is for the State Governments to prioritise pilgrimage towns and take up development under UIDSSMT.

(c) Salient features of JNNURM and UIDSSMT schemes are given at Statement-II.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

List of cities selected for development of infrastructure under JNNURM

Sl. No.	City/Urban Agglomeration	Name of the State	Population as per 2001 census (in lakh)
1	2	3	4
(a)	**Mega Cities**		
1.	Delhi	Delhi	128.77
2.	Greater Mumbai	Maharashtra	164.34
3.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	45.25
4.	Bangalore	Karnataka	57.01
5.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	65.60
6.	Kolkata	West Bengal	132.06
7.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	57.42
(b)	**Million-plus Cities**		
1.	Patna	Bihar	16.98
2.	Faridabad	Haryana	10.56
3.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	14.58
4.	Ludhiana	Punjab	13.98
5.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	23.27
6.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	22.46
7.	Madurai	Tamil Nadu	12.03
8.	Nashik	Maharashtra	11.52
9.	Pune	Maharashtra	37.60
10.	Cochin	Kerala	13.55
11.	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	12.04
12.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	13.31
13.	Amritsar	Punjab	10.03
14.	Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	13.45
15.	Vadodara	Gujarat	14.91
16.	Surat	Gujarat	28.11
17.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	27.15
18.	Nagpur	Maharashtra	21.29
19.	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	14.61
20.	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	11.61
21.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	10.98

1	2	3	4
22.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	11.04
23.	Asansol	West Bengal	10.67
24.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	10.42
25.	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	10.39
26.	Rajkot	Gujarat	10.03
27.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand	10.65
28.	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	16.40
(c)	**Selected cities/Urban Agglomerations (UA) (State Capitals and other cities/ UA of religious/historic and touristic importance)**		
1.	Guwahati	Assam	8.19
2.	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh	0.35
3.	Jammu	Jammu & Kashmir	6.12
4.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	7.00
5.	Panaji	Goa	0.99
6.	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	1.45
7.	Ranchi	Jharkhand	8.63
8.	Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	8.90
9.	Imphal	Manipur	2.50
10.	Shillong	Meghalaya	2.68
11.	Aizawal	Mizoram	2.28
12.	Kohima	Nagaland	0.77
13.	Bhubaneswar	Orissa	6.58
14.	Gangtok	Sikkim	0.29
15.	Agartala	Tripura	1.90
16.	Dehradun	Uttaranchal	5.30
17.	Bodh Gaya	Bihar	3.94
18.	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	4.31
19.	Puri	Orissa	1.57
20.	Ajmer-Pushkar	Rajasthan	5.04
21.	Nainital	Uttaranchal	2.20
22.	Mysore	Karnataka	7.99
23.	Pondicherry	Pondicherry	5.05
24.	Chandigarh	Punjab & Haryana	8.08
25.	Srinagar	Jammu & Kashmir	9.88
26.	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	3.23
27.	Haridwar	Uttaranchal	2.21
28.	Nanded	Maharashtra	4.31

Statement-II

Salient features of JNNURM

Mission Objectives

- Focussed attention to integrated development of infrastructural services
- Secure effective linkages between asset creation and asset management
- Ensure adequate investment of funds to fulfill deficiencies in the urban sector.
- Planned development of identified cities including peri-urban areas, out growths, urban corridors, so that urbanization takes placed in a dispersed manner.
- Scale up delivery of civic amenities and provision of utilities with emphasis on universal access to urban poor.
- To take up urban renewal programme, *i.e.* re-development of inner (old) cities areas to reduce congestion.

Strategy

- Mission to have two Sub-missions, namely:
- Urban Infrastructure & Governance under the Ministry of Urban Development
- Basic Services to the Urban Poor under the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation
- Reform Linked Central Assistance
- Identified cities to prepare City Development Plans, Investment Plans and Detailed Project Reports to Central Government through the State Government.
- Fund proposed to be released by the Central Government as Additional Central Assistance (100% Central Grant) to the State Government or its designated State Level agencies.

Mission Coverage

Cities with 4 million plus population : 07

Cities with 1 million plus but less than 4 million population : 28

Selected Cities/Urban Agglomerations (UA) (State Capitals and other cities/UA of religious/historic and touristic importance) : 28

- Rs. 50,000 crore over the Mission period for both Sub-Missions, UIDSSMT and IHSDP has been committed.

Eligible Sectors

- Urban Infrastructure and Governance

a. Urban Renewal

b. Water Supply including Desalination Plants and Sewerage

c. Solid Waste Management

d. Construction/Improvement of Storm Water Drains

e. Urban Transport

f. Parking lots/spaces on Public Private Partnership basis

g. Development of heritage areas

h. Prevention and rehabilitation of soil erosion/landslides only in case Hill States

i. Preservation of Water bodies.

Reforms

- To improve financial health of the local bodies, sustainability of assets created, improvement of urban governance and service delivery, reforms have been proposed at State and urban local bodies levels.
- Reforms are of two categories: mandatory reforms and optional reforms. All reforms have to be completed within the Mission period by the States and ULBs/Parastatals. These are:—
- Accrual-based double entry system of accounting
- Introduction of system of e-governance using. IT applications like, GIS and MIS for various services provided by ULBs.

- Reform of property tax with GIS, so that it becomes major source of revenue
- Levy of reasonable user charges (Full recovery of 100% O&M charges) Internal earmarking within local body budgets for basic services to the urban poor.
- Provision of basic services to urban poor including security of tenure at affordable prices, improved housing, water supply, sanitation and ensuing delivery of other already existing universal services of the Government for education, health and social security.
- Implementation of Seventy Fourth Constitution Amendment Act
- Enactment of Public Disclosure Law
- Enactment of community participation law
- Assigning or associating elected ULBs with "city planning function"
- Encourage PPP
- Repeal of Urban Land Ceiling and Regulation Act
- Reform of Rent Control Laws balancing the interests of landlords and tenants.
- Rationalisation of stamp Duty to bring it down to 5% in next five years

Funding Pattern:

- Financing of Projects under the Mission would be as under:

Category of Cities/Towns/UAs	Grant		ULB or Para-Statal Share/Loan from Financial Institutions
	Centre	State	
Cities/UAs with 4 million plus population as per 2001 census	35%	15%	50%
Cities/UAs with million plus but less than 4 million population as per 2001 census	50%	20%	30%
Cities/towns/UAs in North Eastern States and Jammu & Kashmir	90%	10%	—
Cities/UAs other than those mentioned above	80%	10%	10%
For setting up de-salination plants within 20 kms. from sea-shore and other urban areas predominantly facing water scarcity due to brackish water and non-availability of surface source.	80%	10%	10%

Salient features of UIDSSMT

Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) aim at improvement in urban infrastructure in towns and cities (other than the 63 cities identified under JNNURM) in a planned manner. It subsumes the existing schemes *viz.* Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) and Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP). The scheme will apply to all cities/towns as per 2001 census, excepting cities/towns covered under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).

Objectives:

(a) Improve infrastructural facilities and help create durable public assets and quality oriented services in cities & towns,

(b) Enhance public-private-partnership in infrastructural development and

(c) Promote planned integrated development of towns and cities.

Components:

The components for assistance under the scheme will include all urban infrastructure development projects including water supply and sewerage. The scheme will cover the following areas:

* Urban Renewal
* Water Supply & sanitation
* Sewerage and solid waste management
* Construction and improvement of drains/storm water drains
* Construction/upgradation of roads, highways/expressways
* Parking lots/spaces on public private partnership basis
* Development of heritage areas
* Prevention and rehabilitation of soil erosion/land slides

Financing Pattern

* The sharing of funds would be in the ratio of 80:10 between Central Government and State Government and balance 10% could be raised by the nodal agencies from Financial Institutions.
* Central assistance (grant) is released directly to the nodal agencies as Additional Central Assistance (ACA).
* Central share is released in two instalments depending on availability of state share and submission of Utilisation certificate within 12 months of the closure of the financial year.

Reforms

The provision of Central assistance is linked to implementation of certain mandatory as well as optional reforms at the State and ULB/Para-statal levels. Implementation of all mandatory and optional reforms has to be completed during the Mission period.

Obscene pictures and information in websites

†*249. SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several cyber cafes are misusing internet services by putting obscene pictures and informations in websites;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.